

## § 24.191

Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5382)).

[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-312, 56 FR 31078, July 9, 1991]

### § 24.191 Segregation of operations.

Where more than one process of producing sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine is used, the appropriate ATF officer may require the portion of the premises used for the production and storage of wine made by each process (bottle fermented, bulk fermented or artificially carbonated) to be segregated as provided by § 24.27. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1381, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5365))

[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13683, Mar. 22, 1999]

### § 24.192 Process and materials.

In preparing still wine for the production of sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine, sugar and acid of the kinds and within the limitations prescribed in § 24.182 may be added with yeast or yeast culture to acclimate the yeast and to facilitate the process of secondary fermentation or to correct the wine. Fruit syrup, sugar, wine, wine spirits, and acid may be used in preparing a finishing dosage for sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine provided the dosage does not exceed 10 percent by volume of the finished product. Where the proprietor desires to use more than 10 percent by volume finishing dosage, the proprietor shall file for a formula approval under § 24.80. The fruit syrup, wine spirits and wine used will come from the same kind of fruit as the wine from which the sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine is made. In the production of sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine, taxpaid wine spirits or wine spirits withdrawn tax-free may be used. Tax-free wine spirits may only be used in the production of sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine which is a natural wine. In the refermentation and finishing of a sparkling wine, the acids and materials specifically authorized in § 24.246 may be used.

## 27 CFR Ch. I (4-1-02 Edition)

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5382))

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0059)

### § 24.193 Conversion into still wine.

Sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine may be dumped for use as still wine. The dumping process will allow the loss of carbon dioxide remaining in the wine. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1331, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5041, 5361))

## Subpart H—Production of Special Natural Wine

### § 24.195 General.

Special natural wine is a flavored wine made on bonded wine premises from a base of natural wine. The flavoring added may include natural herbs, spices, fruit juices, natural aromatics, natural essences or other natural flavoring, in quantities or proportions such that the resulting product derives character and flavor distinctive from the the base wine and distinguishable from other natural wine. Fruit juices may not be used to give to one natural wine the flavor of another but may be used with herbs or spices to produce a wine having a distinctive flavor. Caramel and sugar may be used in a special natural wine. However, the minimum 60 degrees Brix limitations prescribed in the definition of “Liquid pure sugar” and “Invert sugar syrup” in § 24.10 do not apply to materials used in the manufacture of vermouth. Finished vermouth will contain a minimum of 80 percent by volume natural wine. Heavy bodied blending wine and juice or concentrated fruit juice to which wine spirits have been added may be used in the production of special natural wine pursuant to formula approval. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1386, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5386))

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### § 24.196 Formula required.

Before producing any special natural wine, the proprietor shall receive approval of the formula by which it is to be made as provided by § 24.80. Any change in a formula will be approved in